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POINTS OF THE MORNING'S NEWS.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Three cases of young women being as

not be a cut-and-dried affair....The Union Theological Seminary will stand by Rev. Briggs.

IN AND ABOUT THE CITY.
Burglars were at work on Boyle Heights yesterday morning.... The editors were entertained last night.... Monrovia celebrated yesterday....

Steve White has some kind of a case down home that he wants to try and will elevate his mellifluous tones in favor of a very late and final session tomorrow night.

White showed their usual consistency today by defeating a run hand for chairman and electing banker, but Barney Murphy had too many personal friends for the Norman, and that is just about why he surprised even his friends by winning the first heat.

Barney and Steve are making

The men who claim to know say that White, Butler, Thompson and Coleman are slated as delegates-at-large. The picturesque Irish is likely to show up for Moffat of Oakland, from the Third District, while the others are somewhere in doubt.

The Park Band is serenading in front of the Hughes, and the tired delegates are taking ozone sufficient for the whole stretch of warmness that looms up for the tomorrow. L. E. MOSHER

WHAT DOES IT MEAN?

The Question Which Ostrom Men Asking—Lynch Does Not Give Up. FRESNO, MAY 17.—[Special.] Every

body tonight is talking about the re-
of the convention this afternoon.
election of Murphy is regarded in
nature of a surprise and delegates
putting in full time trying to figure
just what the result means. The
that Mr. Murphy carefully steered
of any reference to Hill, while he
equally careful about saying anything
about Mr. Cleveland in his speech
taking the chair, is generally con-
mented on, but tonight it is gener-
conceded that the delegates to Chic-
will go uninstructed. The anti-Chic-
land people regard this as a victory
but the Cleveland men insist that it

no significance and that the "Satanic Prophet" is still in it. Just the same, no one seems to be positive one way or the other, and it will take the vote at the convention tomorrow to decide the question.

Stephen M. White declines to decide himself either for Cleveland or for Bryan. He will probably be a delegate-at-large, and as Mr. White is regarded as the prophet of the Democracy in the South, his opinion has great weight.

THE TIMES headquarters at New Orleans tonight are the center of in-

media, Capt. A. W. Barrett, Recorder Terry, McKillohlin of San Diego and others called to pay their respects to the slain officer. Mr. Palmer, business manager of the Examiner, also called and made his tribute agreeable.

At 10:30 a. m. D. Lynch, of the Los Angeles Herald, was reported out of the hospital for district delegate from the Sixth district this morning. This evening, however, Mr. Lynch had reconsidered his determination and stated to The Times that he was in the hands of the friction of the fight.

Mr. Lynch's friends are making a fight for him, but whether they will make sufficient headway against the work already done by George S. P.

tieman is regarded as a sure win but it is hard to locate the Democratic mind for more than half an hour in vain.

Senator Del Valle is in town, and he is at Del Times headquarters tonight.

J. Marion Brooks is also on hand, but he is not happy. Mr. Brooks is unhappy for the reason that he showed up armed with a potful of affidavits from the Los Angeles delegation sent out with a "strong" recommendation. But the disappointment, not to say disgust, of "Uncle" John Bryson is keeping his light for alternate-at-large, backed by his trusty henchmen, Barrett and Andy McNally, is con-

The convention will meet again tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock, with a lively session is anticipated. It is expected that the labors of the unfed will be concluded tomorrow night, in which the flourishing village of Fresno resume its wonted calm the morning.

The weather is very warm, but Democracy is used to being in hot water, and in consequence no inconvenience is experienced.

W. G. TAYLOR.

ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT.

FRESNO, May 17.—[By the Associated Press.] The convention was called to order at 2 this afternoon by Vice-man R. P. Hammond of the State Central Committee. Chairman Wilson was absent in the East. Gen. Ham-

(Continued on 37th page.)

BUSINESS.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE TREASURER.
LOS ANGELES, May 17, 1892.

A New York review of the market in that city for California dried fruits, says: "Peaches are scarce and firm. Raisins are working out well. Considerable cheap stock going west. Bags range from 35¢ to 40¢ for three-current layers there is a wide range at 30¢ to 35¢. Apples are firm at 9¢ to 10¢ boxes. Extra are tending upward. Small consignments of cherries have been sold at 60¢ to 65¢ per box."

Bradstreet's statistics of available wheat stocks indicate that with a continuance of the rate of exports reported for the weeks past, the United States will carry over about as much available and probably more available wheat in July than on that date in 1891. Exports of wheat for that week (and four and a half) equal 3,851,000 bushels, compared with a weekly average of 3,100,000 bushels during the previous three weeks and with 3,410,000 bushels in the second week of May, 1891.

New York Stocks and Bonds.
The Union Pacific and Northern Pacific preferred were the weak points. The latter stock rallied fully today, while the former rose only a slight fraction. The movement along the lines was very irregular. There was a great deal of selling of western stocks on the theory that the demand for them would be lessened by the fact that the government was not likely to purchase them. The market closed quiet and rather heavy after a fractional rally in the last few minutes.

Government bonds were dull, steady.

New York May 17.—Money—On call, 3% to 3 1/2%; 60-day, 3 1/2% to 3 3/4%; 90-day, 3 3/4% to 3 1/2%.

PRIME MERCHANDISE PAID—Steady; 60-day, 3 1/2%; 90-day, 3 3/4%.

New York Stocks and Bonds.
In the quotations below, where two sets of figures are given, the first set represents the quotations of the day and the second set the quotations of the day before.

NEW YORK, May 17.

Atchafalpa 34 1/2; 35 1/2; 36 1/2; 37 1/2; 38 1/2; 39 1/2; 40 1/2; 41 1/2; 42 1/2; 43 1/2; 44 1/2; 45 1/2; 46 1/2; 47 1/2; 48 1/2; 49 1/2; 50 1/2; 51 1/2; 52 1/2; 53 1/2; 54 1/2; 55 1/2; 56 1/2; 57 1/2; 58 1/2; 59 1/2; 60 1/2; 61 1/2; 62 1/2; 63 1/2; 64 1/2; 65 1/2; 66 1/2; 67 1/2; 68 1/2; 69 1/2; 70 1/2; 71 1/2; 72 1/2; 73 1/2; 74 1/2; 75 1/2; 76 1/2; 77 1/2; 78 1/2; 79 1/2; 80 1/2; 81 1/2; 82 1/2; 83 1/2; 84 1/2; 85 1/2; 86 1/2; 87 1/2; 88 1/2; 89 1/2; 90 1/2; 91 1/2; 92 1/2; 93 1/2; 94 1/2; 95 1/2; 96 1/2; 97 1/2; 98 1/2; 99 1/2; 100 1/2; 101 1/2; 102 1/2; 103 1/2; 104 1/2; 105 1/2; 106 1/2; 107 1/2; 108 1/2; 109 1/2; 110 1/2; 111 1/2; 112 1/2; 113 1/2; 114 1/2; 115 1/2; 116 1/2; 117 1/2; 118 1/2; 119 1/2; 120 1/2; 121 1/2; 122 1/2; 123 1/2; 124 1/2; 125 1/2; 126 1/2; 127 1/2; 128 1/2; 129 1/2; 130 1/2; 131 1/2; 132 1/2; 133 1/2; 134 1/2; 135 1/2; 136 1/2; 137 1/2; 138 1/2; 139 1/2; 140 1/2; 141 1/2; 142 1/2; 143 1/2; 144 1/2; 145 1/2; 146 1/2; 147 1/2; 148 1/2; 149 1/2; 150 1/2; 151 1/2; 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TWO GREAT PAPERS

For the Campaign and Longer—Both for Only \$1.50 a Year.
Under a special arrangement with the New York Weekly Tribune—formerly among national Republican journals—that great paper and the SATURDAY TIMES AND WEEKLY MIRROR (12 pages) will be sent by us to any address in the United States for \$1.50, cash in advance. Or we will send the DAILY TIMES 5 months—from June to November—and the Weekly Tribune for \$1.50. These are unparalleled offers. Subscribe now and secure these great papers throughout the Presidential campaign and for seven months beyond its close.

THE TIMES-MIRROR COMPANY.

The first convention of the Federation of Women's Clubs, which is in session at Chicago, will attract widespread attention and excite general interest. Modern civilization cannot be indifferent to the great movement for enlarging the sphere of feminine activity and for stimulating a spirit of self-reliance in the gentler sex. This reform has made notable progress in America and has practically revolutionized society in this country within the last half century.

A down East exchange thinks there ought to be some such thing as a Bureau of Weather Adjustment. Down in Alabama the crops are drying up for want of rain, while in the West they are being washed away by floods. In the Northwest there is a touch of December and in the Southeast there is one of August. If there was some way in which these conditions could be "evened up" the people of those States would be happier and "Old Prob" would receive appropriate bouquets.

An unusually warm wave struck the city yesterday which seemed to usher in midsummer at a bound. The high temperature was especially noticeable because the spring has been somewhat backward and cool thus far. It will probably be of little use to excuse matters to our visitors by telling them that it is "quite unusual" and "very phenomenal" and all that sort of thing. They will probably think that this is the regular dose of May caloric which Southern California has to take. "What can't be cured must be endured."

Discussing the subject of "a leisure class" which English snobs are so fond of saying that America lacks and can never be thoroughly "couché" without, the San Francisco Chronicle expresses this thoroughly democratic opinion:

Whenever this country comes to despise honest labor or to look down upon men and women who work for a living there will be imminent danger to the Republic. We can stand for ignominy or domestic desecration; we can weather hard times and eras of financial depression; we can repair the damages caused by fire, flood and cyclone; and we can, if we must, survive hunger and famine; but if there grow up in this country at any time or under any conditions a contempt for honest toil and toilers, we may bid farewell to the greatness of America and prepare to mourn for the lost liberties of a once free and independent people.

LOS ANGELES welcomes the visiting editors and bespeaks for them a pleasant jaunt through California and a safe return to their homes when the visit is done. Many of them will go away with enlarged ideas of the fruitfulness of California soil, the delicious features of California climate and, we hope also, of the open-handed hospitality of Californians. This is what we want. Our State will never suffer from being too well known, but it has suffered some hitcher from the misrepresentations of those who had only a half knowledge of it. If we may venture a suggestion to the visiting gentlemen of the craft, it is that they supply themselves with reliable information about the country while in our midst. Such information is accessible in various printed forms. They need not be exposed to the dangers of a "little learning." May their visit be alike profitable to themselves and to California.

A MOVEMENT set on foot some time ago by the United States Land Office to withdraw from the operation of the land law a large area of mountain territory in this county and make it a Government reservation has not elicited much attention thus far, but it is a very important matter and, if carried through, will probably result in much good to the public. B. F. Allen, Special Agent of the Land Office, has published a notice giving the metes and bounds of the reservation, which will include the head waters of the following streams: Tejuca Creek or River, Santa Anita Creek, Sawpit Creek, San Gabriel River, Dalton Creek, San Dimas Creek, San Antonio Creek, Day's Canon, Cucamonga Canon, Little Rock Creek, Mescal Creek, Big Rock Creek or Rio del Lano, Little Rock Creek and Santa Clara River. The object of this notice is to give timely notice of the proposed reservation in order that all parties interested, who either favor or oppose its establishment, may be afforded due opportunity to submit their views to the general Land Office by petition or otherwise, for the purpose of having the same considered prior to the final establishment of the reservation.

The benefits to be derived from making our mountain territory a Government reservation not subject to private ownership are manifold, chief of which will be the protection of forests and sources of water supply, and the prevention of monopolizing mountain trails by private corporations and individuals.

FACTS ABOUT SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

Special Issues of "The Times" Filled With Reliable Information.

The special issues of THE TIMES described below contain a mass of carefully collected and compiled information about Los Angeles city and county, and Southern California generally—information more complete, graphic and reliable than can be found in books or pamphlets.

MIDWINTER HARVEST NUMBER, September 2, 1891, twenty-four pages. (Illustrated.)
DECENNIAL ANNIVERSARY NUMBER, December 5, 1891, twenty-four pages. (Illustrated.)
ANNUAL TRADE NUMBER, January 1, 1892, twenty pages.

KITS-SHAPED TRACK NUMBER, March 27, 1892, twenty-four pages. (Illustrated.)
For sale at the counter. Five cents per copy.

FUNGUS ON FRUIT TREES.

Prune trees, which, in Southern California, have thus far been singularly free from parasites and all forms of diseases, are beginning to be afflicted by a fungus growth in some localities. This vegetable parasite generally fastens upon the under side of the leaves and causes the tree to drop its foliage before the wood is fully matured. The effect is disastrous upon the tree, stunting its growth and eventually destroying its productive capacity, and perhaps killing the tree itself.

In advance of its publication by the department, we are in receipt of a paper by Newton B. Pierce, special agent of the Agricultural Department, entitled "Notes on Fungus Diseases and Their Treatment," which discusses this fungus and prescribes a method of destroying it.

The writer holds that the treatment of prune trees should be with sprays applied as preventives. The salts of copper may be used in various forms, but perhaps the more convenient form for Californians is the modified form for making the *emulsion*, in use among the French horticulturists.

The recipe for this is to dissolve four pounds of sulphate of copper in a tub containing twelve gallons of water. Add three pints of strong ammonia (26°) dilute to fifty gallons and add five pounds of soda. Stir thoroughly, and after the soda is dissolved the solution may be applied at once in a spray. As the rust affects only the leaves of the prune tree, it is of no avail to treat the trees in the spring before the foliage appears. The trees should be treated as soon as possible after the period of full bloom. In this way no injury will be done to the fruit, and the leaves will be found mostly well developed. The under surface of the leaves is that to be especially treated. Three to five applications of the fungicide should be made, with intervening periods of two to three weeks.

A similar fungus attacks the peach tree and it may be treated in the same way.

A fungus which attacks apricot and prune trees is known as the Australian "shot hole" fungus (*Phyllosticta circumscissella*). This is treated in the same way.

Another "shot hole" fungus practices on the almond tree, and the Government experts are experimenting upon it with the same wash.

The entomologists are also concerning themselves about a tendency of figs to sour upon the trees, the fruit cracking open and accumulating fungus. For this they can prescribe no better treatment than scant irrigation at the latter end of the season. A surplus of moisture in the tree and fruit is thought to have something to do with the trouble.

Horticulturists in Southern California have learned the advantage of understanding all the enemies which attack their trees, whether vegetable or animal, and they appreciate the service of Government experts who are employed to study these parasites and prescribe methods of treating them.

Cases in Point.

A fellow named Morros, or Moropolus, of Grecian descent, who has made himself a nuisance in Los Angeles for a long time by insulting young girls on the street, has at last been convicted of his nefarious practices and he languishes in jail with the alternative of existing on bread and water for fifty days or working in the chain gang. If Morros had been convicted for his first offense there would be a chance to bestow some commiseration upon him, but the fact is that he was apprehended time and again, and his guilt was manifest to the officers and to other people, but, through legal sharp practice and otherwise, he generally managed to escape conviction. This fellow had the effrontery once to threaten a libel suit against THE TIMES because one of the disgraceful episodes in which he was concerned was described in full in our local columns, and he was roundly denounced therefor.

Another local celebrity of whom this community will be relieved for a time is Billy Manning, the prize-fighter and general tough, who, while on a drunken spree, beat a worthy citizen on the head with a cane and injured him for life. Manning will have to serve the State two years.

We call attention to these cases because they are good examples of those that have been "tried in the newspapers." Were it not for the fact that the press keeps continually hounding such cattle and exposing and denouncing them every time they offend

against the law, they would manage to evade public censure, and would be very apt to slip through the meshes of the law.

The press has a duty to perform for society in exposing vice, and there are only two classes who question the utility of such exposures. They are the "huck gade" and the "huck bad."

The Telephone System.
The announcement that the Sunset Telephone Company has commenced the erection of a building for its exchange and that it proposes shortly to build underground conduits for its wires throughout the business portion of the city—from the Plaza to Sixth street—is very acceptable to the majority of our citizens.

For a long time this company, which is composed principally of San Francisco capitalists, has enjoyed an exceptionally soft snap in its Los Angeles business. It has been able, on a very moderate investment, to send away probably from \$4000 to \$5000 a month for distribution in dividends. As the patents on the Bell telephone will expire next March, and as anybody will be able to manufacture and sell the instruments after that date, it stands existing companies in hand to provide themselves with extra facilities for accommodating the public if they wish to hold on to their business. The Sunset company will have to do more than provide itself with underground wires and a brand new exchange building. It will need to improve its system by the use of several patents which are now in existence, but which have been withheld from the public by the Bell company in order to prolong its lease of power.

Los Angeles is a progressive city and it will never be content unless it has the best that is going in telephones as in everything else.

Meanwhile the suggestion of placing wires underground is one that may be followed with advantage by the telephone and electric light and power companies. If they are wise they will not wait until public dissatisfaction is aroused to the point of compelling them to take this step.

The Society of the Army of the Potomac, which had its annual reunion in Buffalo last July, will have its gathering this year June 15 and 16 in Scranton, Pa.

AMUSEMENTS.

AT THE PLAYHOUSES.

GRAND OPERAHOUSE—A large and fashionable audience filled the auditorium of this house to a degree of discomfort last night to witness the initial performance in this city of Richard Mansfield and his stock company, and the reception tendered to him was excellent. Mansfield's performance must have flattered the vanity of even that most modest of actors.

The play presented was *Ben Brummel*, by Clyde Fitch and Richard Mansfield. Of the play itself little can be said, but of the performance there is much to be written and the whole not told. Mr. Mansfield is an actor of unusual originality, and his production was naturally something out of the common. Everything was consistent and finished to the last degree, even to the Chipendale furniture so fashionable in the days of the Georges, seventy odd years ago. Mr. Mansfield's presentation of the title role was an excellent one. It was that of an exceptional man of the world, of the period, in that he not only had more brains than those with whom he associated, but made himself appear to be upon the same level with them. He had a heart, in spite of his apparent heartlessness, as evidenced by his self-sacrificing love for his nephew and fiancée.

His support is considerably above the average. Miss Beatrice Cameron as "Marion Vincent" was charming in every particular, and W. J. Ferguson's "Mortimer" was with him a creditable piece of work. D. H. Harkin was an admirable piece of work, and W. F. Griffith's "Oliver Vincent" was a creditable piece of work. C. J. Bell made an acceptable "Ostrateny."

Tonight *Prince Karl* will be produced. The sale of tickets for *Prince Karl*, the latest sensational drama, will be commenced tomorrow.

The Power of the Press.
(DEDICATED TO OUR EASTERN VISITORS.)
There is some known people I have met
That says the fur-off moon ain't got no power.
An' can't influence the clouds fer dry or wet.
In fact, can't boss a single bloomin' shower.
But when the new moon's tippen ups down,
I'll bet my life there'll soon be storm a'round.

The growin' taters feel 'er workin' down
An' light 'er dark they'll grow to sun her phase;
An' some sweet day they'll folks that think
They know 'er.

'An' find their knowin' brains is 'twister case.'
Why, if the moon is fixed to draw just right,
Can't she nail on a roof an' make it tight?
I'd like to take a string of them there knowin' chaps.

An' when the ocean tide had got the fur-offest out,
I'd bet 'em fast an' use some gags perhaps.
An' on the beach I'd stake 'em good and stout.
An' when the tide 's rise above their necks
They'd think the fur-off moon has some effects.

Them knowin' chaps declares the fur-off press
Ain't got no power to help 'em get along.
They know their little business heap the best.

An' so all other people's thinks is wrong.
An' so they set an' swear an' swear an' jower.
An' says the fur-off press ain't got no power.

You editors is like the fur-off moon in this
You makes the tide of knowledge foller you.
An' if a man can't swim, you bet he'd better foller miles.

The chance to try his tender bark canoe.
The steady heads is all that lives an' floats.
An' stems the tide in little paper boats.

Just now, you're here, but soon you'll be
An' then the tide'll sweep along your course.
An' make the blind old moss-backs stand aghast.

To see the fur-off press has got some force.
An' when the sweepin' tide has got above their necks
They'll know the fur-off press has some effects.

ALFRED I. TOWNSEND.

A Piano in the Right Place.
(London Tid Bits.)

Critics marvel at the incongruity displayed by the modern authors, but matters were not better of old. For instance, it is said that Brahms was once engaged in the representation of lyric drama, when, clad in evening dress, white tie, spotless gloves, and bearing a crash hat, he advanced to the footlights and said: "Here I am, wandering in the midst of a primal forest. Alas, how terrible. But what is this? See before me! A grand piano! Thank fortune! This will beguile the heavy moments until a ship arrives to rescue me."

THE MILLS MEETINGS.

Fifteen Hundred Souls at the Pavilion.

The Warm Weather Did Not Keep Any One at Home.

The Good Work Has Taken a Firm Hold.

Able Sermons by the Great Preacher—Over 300 Railroad Men Attend the Meetings—Scenes in the Pavilion.

What is the power at work in our midst? It is not mere excitement, for the great audience that gathers night after night and day after day is calm, serious, thoughtful. There is a power at work that is moving upon the very depths of the heart, arresting the attention of even the most thoughtless in our community. One universal feeling pervades the hearts of all—a feeling of need, of human helplessness, of spiritual danger. It is the same still small voice that spoke to Elijah in the wilderness—the voice of God saying "Come unto me."

When God speaks men must hear. Self-righteousness slips off and men feel that it is but as filthy rags; the sense of human need and helplessness grows; we feel that "vain is the help of man." Then comes the cry, "Lord save or I perish."

I think that it is this point that we have reached. Men feel that they must have a Saviour and a divine Saviour.

I never saw such a picture as I saw last night. Scarce a vacant seat in the great Pavilion—and all the seats—nearly all, filled by earnest-faced men, scarce an eye wandered from the speaker.

The gaze of all was fixed, in a sort of great, earnest, and not loose, and not loose. There were boys there, and they listened as they would to the tender words of a mother's love. There were young men there—young men of high social standing; young men from school and college; young men from all the walks and professions of life, but not one young man of them all but listened as if the words of the evangelist were for him alone. There were middle-aged men there who sat with the same fixed earnestness of attention, as if the sermon were for them only.

There were men there with white hair, on whose cheeks time had plowed deep furrows of care, of anxiety and of sorrow, and not one among them but was eager for the message which the evangelist had to give. What did it mean but that God spoke! And when God speaks shall we refuse to hear? Said one individual: "I am glad to know that Mr. Mills is among those who are interested. It must be infinite power that can arrest his attention, for he has loved the world and its pleasures and its honors, but to see him a Christian—who could, doubt but God did it! What a preacher he will make of the power of righteousness."

Said another: "I was so glad to see Capt. Mills stand up there and avow his desire to live a Christian life. What an earnest Christian he will make. He has been worldly and thoughtless, but he will be just as earnest in the new life as he has been in the old. He will go into it with his whole heart if he does become a Christian."

And that is the kind of Christians that God wants—those who are Christians with their whole hearts. I don't think the only kind of Christians that are really worth anything. Doesn't God say "My son give me thine heart"? He does not say give me a part of it—just a little place in it, "give me thine heart"—give me all of it, with all of its power for loving, all its capacity for serving me."

Oh, the desirability, the joy of such giving. Anything less is worthless. God is here. It is not alone at the Pavilion that we feel it, but we are reminded of it upon the streets, upon the street cars and wherever we go. "Oh," said one, "I did not know what a rebellious will I had until Mr. Mills put it home to me in the question, 'Have you given up your will to God?' Then I found that I had not. My whole soul rose up in rebellion at the thought of submission to the divine will. But I said I must give up, I must give up, and I know that I never shall be happy until I can say with my whole heart, 'O God, not my will but thine be done.' I know that it is that we all want, and—yes, I will say it now."

And still again said one: "I am afraid that if I do not become a Christian now I never shall. I feel that it is the last opportunity that may be had to come to Christ. The last time! O the horror of it! Why is it, why is it that it is so hard to come when God is love? It is sin, it is sin, our awful sinful hearts. O God, take mine away!"

Can you picture in this feeling, this universal longing for salvation, sin, if God is not here! Can you tell me what mean these solemn faces, this earnest attention; this forsaking every other pleasure for the purpose of coming out night after night and day after day to listen to this Christian evangelist? If it be not the power and the spirit of God speaking to all of our hearts!

"My son give me thine heart!" Oh, the tenderness of such pleading, the infinite condescension of it. Lost and guilty sinners, yet God pleads with us night after night through the lips of his servant, "Give me thine heart."

It is the question of the hour in this community: "Shall I accept of the salvation offered or shall I go on as I have done and refuse to submit my will to God's will?" Heaven waits for the answer. E. A. O.

THE SERMON.

What the Great Preacher Talked About Yesterday—Notes.

Notwithstanding the unusual heat yesterday fully 1500 people congregated at the Pavilion, just as they have been doing for the past ten days, to hear Evangelist Mills. The opening prayer was made by Rev. Mr. Field, pastor of the Olivet Congregational Church. Rev. Mr. Mills chose his text from Luke xiv:33: "So likewise whosoever he be of you that forsaketh not all that he hath he cannot be my disciple."

"We are told that to enter into the kingdom it is necessary to forsake our sins," said the preacher, "but here we

are told further to forsake everything—good as well as evil. It is the very essence of the teaching of God's word on the subject of discipleship. Paul said 'Present your bodies a living sacrifice.' He also said, 'Ye are not your own, but ye are bought with a price.' We get strength, power, peace, joy and development from the fact, not so much that God belongs to us, as that we belong to God. That is our security, because God Almighty will defend His own property. To one who has given himself to God the law is no more a burden than are wings to a bird. It is a grand thing to abide in Christ, to have our horizon limited by Him, but it is something far better to say, 'Christ shall abide in me' to let Him fill us upon the throne of our nature. No man can belong to God till he has ceased to be selfish and worldly. That is just what Jesus said when He laid down the fundamental principle of heaven in the parable of the pearl of great price and the hidden treasure. It is only when you are willing to give up all, that you really enter into the blessing. Abraham stood the crucial test—even to the death of his only son, Isaac, and he was counted worthy to have his name written in the book of life. He was willing to give up everything; this was the limit and as he lifted the knife, God cried 'enough.' I do not doubt that you have done something, many men have sacrificed to have a treasure, but there is wanting this—that to the very last limit you sell all, all that you have—the very dearest thing which in giving up it seems as if you controvert the very word of God."

"What is it that you are wanting something more than suffering, for the sake of suffering. Self-denial is to suffer for a purpose, to say I am not myself. To take up one's cross does not mean to be a martyr, but it means to crucify one's self to the world, to make it so dead to you that you would sooner be bound to a decaying corpse than to the things of the world. Jesus Christ, dying on the cross of Calvary is the type of self-denial. There was a time when He said in the agonies of the crucifixion 'Father, into thy hands I commend my spirit,' and there came a time when He cried out 'Lama lama sabachani—My God, my God, why hast thou forsaken me?' He loved His own to the end, and down into the grave He went taking with him. The nails that pierced his flesh pierced our hearts. His resurrection is the guaranty of my life and up to the throne of God have I gone in the person of Jesus, there to stand at His right hand. It was necessary for Him to die in order for us to appropriate Him, and it is necessary for us to die in order that He may appropriate us. There is only one place where you may graft a branch into a vine, and friends, there is only one place where you can come into the life of God, and that is at the cross of Calvary."

"These are only suggestions as to the door by which you may enter in. Surrender wealth and poverty, wisdom and folly; knowledge and ignorance, strength and weakness to Him. Don't hold back anything. Give God a blank check with your name signed. Give up friends only as God gives you friends."

"About your money. Some say the Old Testament plan was to pay one-tenth, or two-tenths, or three-tenths and there are some who think that the Jewish custom was to pay three-tenths to the Lord before they gave Him anything. The first a tithe, the next an offering. Some say we are not living in the Old Testament times and must live in the New Testament plan. That means to give all we have. What did Jesus say of the poor widow? Not that she cast in two mites—but all that she had. Have no bank account of how much you have given. It is not written, no real estate of which He is not the proprietor, no stock in which He does not have the controlling interest. One unconsecrated penny has the odor of hell upon it and will curse you. It is so about every thing. The Lord might want every second of it. Whenever God gets up a ball and wants you to go and dance, be sure to go; when He wants you to adopt any questionable principles in business, be sure to do it. There was a man in a monastery where only one will, that of the Superior, was law. The monk was insubordinate and was sentenced to be buried alive. A pit was dug and he was placed within it and as he felt the shovel of earth covering his feet, the Superior asked 'Will you die?' and the monk replied, 'No, I will not die.' So the same question and the same answer was repeated till only the monk's head was uncovered and another shovel would have cut off his breath, 'Yes, I'll die,' he gasped.

"Sometimes God puts us through such experiences as that."

No report can more fully portray the trend of the sermon than the lines below which were sung in the sweet, sympathetic voice of the gospel singer, Mr. Greenwood, as the last word fell from the lips of the evangelist and every head was bowed in the attitude of devotion.

Oh God, my heart doth long for Thee
Let me die, let me die,
Now set my soul at liberty,
Let me die, let me die.

To all the trifling things of earth
Let me die, let me die,
They're now to me of little worth,
My Savior calls, I'm going forth,
Let me die, let me die.

Thy slaying power in me display,
Let me die, let me die,
I do not want to live to day,
So dead that no desire shall rise,
To pass for good, or great or wise,
In all things let me be of Thy eyes,
Let me die, let me die.

If Christ would live and reign in me,
I must die, I must die,
Like Him I crucified must be,
I must die, I must die.

Lord, drive the sinners heed the groan,
My best may write and make its moan,
But in this way and this alone,
I must die, I must die.

When I'm dead, then, Lord, to Thee
I shall live, I shall live,
My ties, my strength, my all to be
I do give, I do give.

Oh may the Son now make me free
Dear Lord I give my all to Thee
For time and for eternity,
I shall live, I shall live.

No more beautiful hymn of consecration was ever written.

In the Evening.
All the chairs in the main part of the lower auditorium were reserved for men last night. Special tickets for the reserved seats had been issued, and when the preliminary song service was over, a sea of faces—old men, young men and youths—faced the speaker's stand. Up in the galleries, and under the gallery on the main floor, were seated hundreds of men and women besides.

The opening prayer was offered by Rev. Colmery, pastor of the Third Presbyterian Church, of this city.

The Bible lesson was read by Rev. Mills, from the 18th chapter of II Samuel, about the death of Abimelech, and then he asked Mr. Greenwood to sing.

"Where is my wandering boy to night?"

The sermon was one of the most impressive that Rev. Mills has yet preached. His text was drawn from the Bible lesson in the language of David

inquiring after his son Absalom. "Is the young man safe?"
"I think we have a right," he said, "to draw a parallel between God and his relations to us, and David and his relations to Absalom—a loving King to his subjects on the one hand, and a loving father to his son on the other." In speaking of the evils which beset young men in the present age, the evangelist dwelt especially on skepticism, which he defined as a terrible form of carelessness. In referring to infidels, he mentioned Dr. Hume, called the purest infidel (if such a thing can be) that ever lived, and he said "all within me is doubt and contradiction, and all without is darkness and distraction."

Voltaire said: "I wish I had never been born." Paine, when he lay dying, gasped: "To what shall I hold on?" In Col. Robert Ingersoll's lecture on "Ghosts," which the evangelist denounced as a false and misrepresents the Bible and together with marvelous silvery eloquence and considerable wit, the great infidel said at the end: "I do not pretend to know what the truth is."

There has been some dispute about how infidels have died, but it is a known fact that a large number have died in great agony. David Hume, it is true, died with a sarcastic conversation on his lips with the clergyman who was about to ferry him over the dark river. A nurse was once called upon to nurse a very sick man and she said: "Is he a Christian? I am the nurse who cared for Voltaire and I will never see another infidel die."

The very bitterest things in the 800 volumes about Thomas Paine in the British Museum were said by his friends, who deserted him. He was attended by a Christian nurse and a Christian doctor in his last days and he was continually calling out on his death-bed: "My God, why hast thou forsaken me?" and his cries could be heard two blocks away.

"Come back, David Hume," cried the evangelist, "in your grave clothes of sophistry and let us hear that cry: 'All within me is doubt and contradiction and all without is darkness and distraction.' Come forth, Voltaire, and take thy seat once more upon the throne of infidelity. Let us hear that cry: 'I wish I had never been born.' Come back, Thomas Paine, and take your hatchet and walk up and down the gardens of Christianity and hark at every tree of life growing there and let us hear his resurrection cry: 'I shall hold on.' Stand up, O Robert Ingersoll and send ringing down these aisles tonight the silver tones of that seductive voice and let us hear: 'I do not pretend to know what the truth is.' It is utterly base and cruel to cut one's faith aloof and give no atom of hope to cling to, nothing but a dark abyss of uncertainty."

He closed his eloquent and stirring sermon by an appeal to those who felt any impulse urging them to become Christians to rise for a second to their feet. Scores of men responded and but few heads in that great congregation of men but bowed reverently while the evangelist uttered the prayer of dedication: "Save the men and the young men tonight."

NOTES.
Cards of admission to Mr. Mills's last sermon to men only, on next Sunday at 10:30 a.m., were distributed last night.

The Russian Art Club will not meet in its usual session this morning in deference to the mid-week Sabbath.

Among prominent people present yesterday and last evening were: Dr. and Mrs. Widney, Maj. Hilton, E. R. Bradley, Mrs. M. L. B. Fleming, Mrs. Addie B. Mitchell, C. Crow, Miss Lindley, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Coffin, Mrs. H. W. Mills, Dr. Boal, Jesse Hardesty, Rev. C. E. Harris, Pasadena.

Two hundred railroad men attended the service in a body last night.

A committee of which Rev. Smithers is chairman has been appointed to meet the visiting editors and ask them to attend the meeting this forenoon.

THE MAYOR RECLINES.
Mayor Hazard yesterday morning transmitted for Clerk Teed a message addressed to the City Council, informing that body that he could not accede to their request to proclaim this day a holiday set apart for religious meditation, and stating his reasons therefor.

A number of Councilmen who visited the City Hall to hear the message, and said that any employ of the city who desired to attend Mr. Mills's meetings should be welcome to do so, and for that reason they did not think it necessary to call an extra meeting of the Council to take further action in the premises. Clerk Teed took the same view, and his entire staff has been granted leave to observe the day as one for religious meditation. He will today run his office all alone, or with the aid of such employ as he voluntarily chooses to remain on duty. The general closing of business houses by the voluntary act of the business men themselves will have the practical effect of making the day a holiday.

RAILROAD AFFAIRS.

Mr. Huntington Working in Mexico—The Terminal and San Gabriel Valley.
A dispatch from San Antonio, Tex., says that reliable news has been received there that C. P. Huntington has directed that the Mexican International Railroad shall be extended at once from Monclova to Serrita Mojada, one of the richest mining sections in Mexico, a distance of 150 miles. This move was taken to head off the proposed branch of the Monterey and Gulf Mexican road.

It is more than probable that Mr. Huntington is preparing for an aggressive railway campaign in that Republic.

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Butter Coolers

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It works on the principle of the Mexican Olla and is an unequalled success.

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Why, it is a pleasant and effective

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Chapped Hands, Poison Oak, Salt

Rheum, Eczema, Sun Burn, Tan; pos-

itively removes Freckles, and is one of

the grandest luxuries for gentlemen

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article prepared with the greatest care

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parts are perfectly harmless, and the

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ON A LIBERAL CREDIT—

Saturday, May 21, 1892,

at 10 o'clock a.m.,

145 Head of Horses and Mules,

COMPRISING—

Well-broken work horses for truck and farm use, from 4 to 10 years old;

Two, three and four-year-old fillies and colts, broken and unbroken;

Brood mares with Cleveland bay colts at their sides;

Ladies' horses, broken double and single; and

Ladies' agents saddle horses.

—ALSO—

45 head mules, well broken, from 3 to 7 years old and weighing from 800 to 1300 pounds.

—ALSO—

30 head thoroughbred bulls.

—ALSO—

One separator and one combined harvester. Sale to be held on Saturday, May 21, at 10 o'clock a.m., town of Newhall.

TERMS—

On all sums over \$500 a discount of 5 per cent will be made for cash or for note payable six months for approved indorsed notes without interest.

Stock will be ready for examination and trial two days previous to date of sale.

For further particulars apply at the ranch or address.

Newhall Land and Farming Co.

Take train for Newhall day of sale from Los Angeles at 7:30 a.m.

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